

What is claimed is:

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1. A method of driving a liquid crystal display having liquid crystal pixel cells arranged at each intersection between a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines in a matrix type and being driven with thin film transistors, said method comprising:

applying a first signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells for charging thereof during a beginning of a frame;

10 and

applying a second signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells for discharging thereof during an ending of the frame.

15 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein each of the liquid crystal pixel cells includes a liquid crystal layer formed of any one of a ferro-electric liquid crystal and an anti-ferro-electric liquid crystal.

20 3. The method according to claim 1, wherein each of the liquid crystal pixel cells includes a liquid crystal layer formed of a twisted nematic liquid crystal having a response speed of less than 10ms.

25 4. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of:

applying a gate pulse to the gate lines twice during the frame to sequentially apply the first signal and the second signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells.

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5. A driving apparatus for a liquid crystal display

having liquid crystal pixel cells arranged in a matrix at each intersection between a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines and being driven with thin film transistors, said apparatus comprising:

5 a data driver to apply a first signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells for charging thereof during a beginning of a frame and to apply a second signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells for discharging thereof during an ending of the frame; and

10 a gate driver to apply a gate pulse signal with at least two gate pulses to the gate lines during the frame to sequentially apply the first signal and the second signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells.

15 6. The driving apparatus according to claim 5, wherein each of the liquid crystal pixel cells includes a liquid crystal layer formed of any one of a ferro-electric liquid crystal and an anti-ferro-electric liquid crystal.

20 7. The driving apparatus according to claim 5, wherein each of the liquid crystal pixel cells includes a liquid crystal layer formed of a twisted nematic liquid crystal having a response speed of less than 10ms.

25 8. The driving apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the gate driver generates a gate pulse at a start of the frame and a mid-point of the frame.

30 9. The driving apparatus according to claim 5, further comprising:

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~~a data controller to write the second signal during the ending of the frame to apply the second signal to the data driver.~~

~~a memory to input and output the first signal at a
different speed under a control of the data controller to
compress the first signal.~~

charging a liquid crystal cell during a beginning portion of a frame; and
completely discharging the liquid crystal cell before an end of the frame.

13. A method of charging a liquid crystal cell comprising:

applying no charge to the pixel electrode of the liquid crystal cell during an ending of the frame; and

~~applying an opposite charge compared with a beginning of previous frame to the pixel electrode of the liquid crystal cell during a beginning of the next frame.~~

14. A method of driving a liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising at least one thin film transistor (TFT), the method comprising:

activating the TFT of a pixel element at least twice during a one frame interval.

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15. The method of claim 14, wherein the step of activating the TFT comprises:

applying a gate pulse signal to the TFT connected to
a pixel element, the gate pulse signal having at least two
15 gate pulses within a one frame interval; and

applying a video data signal to the pixel element in accordance with the gate pulse signal to charge the pixel element.

20 16. The method of claim 15, wherein at least one of the
gate pulses is applied at a mid-point of the frame
interval.

17. The method according to claim 15, wherein the step of
25 applying the video data signal comprises:

applying any one of the positive and negative charges to the pixel element during a beginning of a frame;

applying no charge to the pixel element during an ending of the frame; and

30 applying an opposite charge compared with a beginning
of previous frame to the pixel element during a beginning

of the next frame.

18. An apparatus for driving a liquid crystal display device comprising at least one thin film transistor (TFT),
5 comprising:

a gate driver to apply a gate pulse signal to the TFT connected to a pixel element, the gate pulse signal having at least two gate pulses within a one frame interval; and

a data driver to apply a video data signal to the
10 pixel element in accordance with the gate pulse signal to charge the pixel element.

19. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein the gate driver comprises a plurality of gate drive circuits connected
15 together in series.